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U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

(b)(7)(E)

March 31, 2006

received
04/04/06

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

MEMORANDUM FOR: ALL PATROL AGENTS IN CHARGE

FROM:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

SUBJECT: New Procedures for the Handling and Disposition of Non-Forfeitable Abandoned Currency

Effective immediately, the following are the new procedures that will be followed for the handling and disposition of non-forfeitable currency that is abandoned property. These procedures supersede the currency section on the "Procedures for the Disposal of Alien Property" memorandum dated September 5, 2003, LRT 10/12.18, attached.

CBP POLICY

It is the policy of CBP to maintain 100 percent accountability and control for personal effects that are to be disposed of by the agency and returned to an owner or authorized agent at a later date. (Refer to CBP Directive No. 5240-007)

(b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

NOTIFICATION

All non-forfeitable currency that is abandoned will be stored at the station. Upon the expiration of 30 days, the PAICs will notify LRT Asset Forfeiture via email, of the abandoned currency.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

NOTICE OF ABANDONMENT

The Asset Forfeiture Office will be responsible for mailing the "Notice of Abandonment" to the violator. The notice will contain the appropriate FP&F case number(s), the date of retention, name of the violator, the regulation pertaining to abandonment (41 C.F.R. 101-48.102-1, "Vesting of title in the United States"), description of currency being held, and the procedures for the release of the currency along with a time frame for the violators to either abandon or recover their currency. Violators will have up to 30 days from the date of receipt of the "Notice of Abandonment" to request either a release or abandonment of their non-forfeitable currency. It is the Station's responsibility to keep the currency secure until the Asset Forfeiture Office makes the final disposition. (Refer to section 4.5.2 and 4.5.3 of CBP Directive No. 5240-007)

RELEASE OF CURRENCY

In cases where the violator requests the release of their currency, the Asset Forfeiture Office will require that the violator sign a "Hold Harmless and Release Agreement" prior to the release of the currency. In cases where the violator refuses to sign the "Hold Harmless and Release Agreement," the Laredo Office of Chief Counsel will be consulted. Once the "Hold Harmless and Release Agreement" is signed, the Asset Forfeiture Office will instruct the PAIC to release the currency to the violator. The Asset Forfeiture Office will forward a disposition order (CBP Form 7605) to the station PAIC. If the violator allows another party to pick up the currency, a letter of authorization or Power of Attorney must be completed by the violator naming the individual(s), law firm, etc., whom they are authorizing to recover their currency before the release of the currency is authorized. The Stations are responsible to update the SEACATS record to reflect the currency disposition. (Refer to section 4.5.4 of CBP Directive No. 5240-007)

TRANSFER AND ACCEPTANCE

In cases where the 30-day time frame has expired and the violator/owner either assents to abandonment of the currency or does not respond to the Asset Forfeiture Office (the owner(s) does not make any claims to the currency), pursuant to 41 C.F.R. 101-48.102-1, "Vesting of title in the United States", the Asset Forfeiture Office will declare the non-forfeitable currency abandoned. After the non-forfeitable currency has been declared abandoned, arrangements will be made between the Station and the Asset Forfeiture Office to transfer the currency. The PAIC or designee will turn over custody of non-forfeitable abandoned currency to Asset Forfeiture Office. (Refer to section 4.5.4.2 of

(b)(7)(E)

Form CF 6051S CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Station Officers will to complete a CF 6051S form to transfer the non-forfeitable abandoned currency to the Asset Forfeiture Office. The Asset Forfeiture Office will subsequently deposit the abandoned currency in a special suspense account with Bank

of America and the money will remain in that account for three years from the date that the title of the abandoned currency was vested to the United States. Then, the Asset Forfeiture Office will update the SEACATS record to reflect final disposition of the case.

During the week of April 9, 2006, a meeting between LRT Asset Forfeitures and the station Seized Property Specialist (SPS) will be held at the LRT Sector Conference Room.

Please confirm acknowledgement of this memorandum immediately upon receipt via email to (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), and via official memorandum, addressed to the Chief Patrol Agent, within ten days of dated material.

Please direct any questions to (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) of my staff, at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Attachments

CBP Directive No. (b)(7)(E) dated February 3, 2006
Memorandum LRT 10/12.18 dated September 5, 2003



Department of Homeland Security
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection
U.S. Border Patrol

(b)(7)(E)

Office of the Chief Patrol Agent

Laredo Sector Headquarters
207 W. Del Mar Blvd.
Laredo, Texas 78041

September 5, 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAIC's & PROGRAM MANAGERS

FROM:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

SUBJECT:

Procedures for the Disposal of Alien Property

Effective immediately, the following procedures are to be implemented for the disposal of personal property belonging to subjects in custody, to include personal property in seized vehicles.

Clothing, Material or Fabric

All excess clothing, to include any material or fabric, is to be declared unsafe and unhealthy. Seized property categorized as unsafe and unhealthy is to be placed in plastic bags and the detainee is to be notified that all excess clothing is considered a health risk and will be destroyed immediately. The Station/location will request an AMIS-generated "Report of Excess Property" (Form SF-120) from the Property Disposal Specialist (PDS) Ana San Miguel to begin the excess procedures. The PDS will forward an SF-120 and a G-504, "Report of Property Shipped/Received", with certification statements authorizing the station/location to dispose of the clothing. G-504's will be signed by the station/location property custodian, a witness, and be forwarded to the PDS after the items have been destroyed.

Cell Phones

Cell phones will be handled differently from other property. When a station/location recovers/seizes a cell phone that is not going to be used as evidence in either an alien or a narcotics smuggling case, the phone is to be transferred on a G-504, with

(b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

Currency

All currency that is abandoned property will be kept at the station for thirty days. Upon the expiration of the 30 days, the currency will be transferred to the Supervisory Border Patrol Agent, Prosecutions, utilizing Form I-43, "Baggage and Personal Effects of Detained Aliens".

The Sector Policy affecting seized currency remains unchanged and is not affected by the guidelines set out on this memorandum.

Other valuables (jewelry, televisions, etc)

The PDS sends the station/location an email every three (3) months requesting a fax copy of any property logs. The email will also request that all valuables be sent to the PDS for disposal action. The station/location will then coordinate with the PDS to effect the transfer of all valuables utilizing a G-504.

Property will no longer be mailed or shipped at Government expense. Within the first 20 days that property is in our control, (other than clothing, material or fabric categorized as unhealthy or unsafe), the station/location will send a Registered Letter (international) or a Registered Letter, Receipt Requested (Domestic) to the address provided by the detainee with a copy of the I-43. If no response is received within 30 days, the property is considered "abandoned" and title is vested to the U.S. Government. Property is then excessed in accordance with the guidelines set forth above, depending on the type of property.

If there are any questions, please contact Ms.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Attachments

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

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CONSULATES

Consul General of **Honduras**

6161 Savoy Drive, Suite 625

Houston, TX 77036

Telephone: 713-785-5625

El Salvador Consulate General

Address 1702 Hillendahl Blvd.

Houston, TX 77055

Telephone (713) 270-6239, 270-9683

Consul General of **Ecuador**

4200 Westheimer, Suite 218

Houston, TX 77027

Consul General of **Brazil**

1233 West Loop South, Suite 1150

Houston, TX 77027

Telephone: 713-961-3063

Fax: 713-961-3070

Consul General of **Chile**

1300 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 1130

Houston, TX 77056

Telephone: 713-963-9066

Consul General of **China**

3417 Montrose Boulevard

Houston, TX 77006

Telephone: 713-520-1462

Honorary Consul General of **Bolivia**

800 Wilcrest UN., Suite 100

Houston, TX 77042

Telephone: 713-977-2344

Fax: 713-977-2362

Honorary Consul General of **Belize**

7101 Breen

Houston, TX 77086

Telephone: 713-999-4484

Consulate of the **Dominican Republic**

3300 Gessner Road, Suite 113,

Houston, TX 77063

Telephone: (713) 266-0165

Consul General of **Guatemala**

3013 Fountainview, Suite 210

Houston, TX 77057

Telephone: 713-953-9531

Fax: 713-953-9383

Consul General of **India**

1990 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 600

Houston, TX 77056

Telephone: 713-626-2148

Fax: 713-626-2450

Consul of **Nicaragua**

8989 Westheimer Road, Suite 103

Houston, TX 77063

Telephone: 713-789-2762

Fax: 713-789-3164

Consul General of **Columbia**

5851 San Felipe UN., Suite 300

Houston, TX 77057

Telephone: 713-527-8919

Consulate General of **Mexico**

1612 Farragut

Laredo, Texas 78041

Telephone 956-723-6369

Honorary Consul of **Albania**

10 Waterway Court

The Woodlands, TX 77380-2641

Telephone: 281-548-4740

Consulate General of **Peru**

9330 Amberton Parkway, Suite 2130

Dallas, TX, 75243

(b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

EMAIL-000002281

Federal Register Vol. 82, No. 18/Monday, January 30, 2017/Presidential Documents, Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2017-01-30/pdf/2017-02095.pdf>

Verified August 26, 2019

EMAIL-000007066

The White House: Immigration Principles & Policies <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-j-trumps-letter-house-senate-leaders-immigration-principles-policies/>

Verified August 26, 2019

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, April 4, 2018 6:23 PM
To: (b)(7)(E) WATCH COMMANDER; (b)(7)(E) SUPERVISORS
Cc: (b)(7)(E)
Subject: FW: CBP statement National Guard Deployment

As always, direct all inquires to Laredo Sector Public Affairs Officer (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) with regards to the National Guard deployment to the border.

Stop by the office or call me if you'd like to further discuss.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Acting DPAIC
Hebbbronville Station
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Office
Gov. iPhone
Personal Cell

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, April 04, 2018 3:54:13 PM
To: LRT PAO GML; LRT SECTOR STAFF GML; LRT STATION COMMAND GML
Subject: FW: CBP statement National Guard Deployment

Sector leadership Statement below on NG Deployment. If you get any media inquiries send them to me please!

"U.S. Customs and Border Protection has a decades-long relationship working with the National Guard. The National Guard will greatly help CBP by providing aerial detection, transportation, repairing border wall, and logistical support while CBP focuses on enforcing our immigration laws."

Below is DHS Secretary Nielsen Remarks for your reference only.

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 4, 2018 3:28 PM
To: (b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6) Media Inquiry <MediaInquiry@HQ.DHS.GOV>
Subject: Secretary Nielsen Remarks As Prepared

Secretary Nielsen Remarks on National Guard Deployment

Good afternoon,

I want to start with a simple statement that is the basis for today's announcement –
Border Security is National Security.

The President has reiterated this many times. A sovereign nation that cannot – or worse, chooses not – to defend its borders will soon **cease** to be a sovereign nation.

The threat is real. Despite a number of steps this Administration has taken over the last 15 months – which I will talk about shortly, we continue to see unacceptable levels of illegal drugs, dangerous gang activity, transnational criminal organizations and illegal immigration flow across our southern border. This threatens not only the safety of our communities and children but also our rule of law. It's time to act.

In an effort to prevent such a consequence, the President has directed that the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security work with our governors to deploy National Guard personnel to our southwest border to assist the Border Patrol.

When the President took office last year, he issued a series of Executive Orders and directives that empowered DHS – for the first time in almost a decade – to **fully enforce our border security and immigration laws**. We saw a **precipitous drop** in unlawful border crossings of 44% in the months following his inauguration. This “Trump Effect” on illicit border activity was undeniable as smugglers and transnational criminal organizations, who are responsible for the bulk of illegal cross border traffic, were forced by our enhanced enforcement efforts to scale back their criminal activity.

In the last 15 months, the administration has taken major steps to methodically strengthen border security:

- We **stepped up the targeting** of dangerous criminal gangs such as MS-13;
- We **removed thousands more** criminal aliens than the year prior;
- We **no longer exempt entire classes of aliens** from the consequences of breaking our immigration laws;
- We began the **first new border wall construction** in close to a decade;
- We modified our asylum processing to **more quickly adjudicate** claims;
- We ended so-called “temporary” immigration programs that were either **constitutionally dubious** or were administered in a manner that was **inconsistent** with the purpose of the law or **contrary to the intent of Congress**

Despite these actions, we have **recently seen** the numbers of illegal border crossings **rise from 40 year lows last April** back to previous levels. Our current immigration laws fail the American people. The system rewards bad behavior. It does not punish law-breakers. It undermines our nation's economic interests.

Interdiction without the ability to promptly remove those without legitimate cause is NOT border security. It is NOT national security.

When the President took office – the traffickers, the smugglers, transnational criminal organizations, and the illegal aliens that serve as their currency, paused to see what our border enforcement efforts would look like.

While we have been apprehending aliens at the border with historic efficiency – these illicit smuggling groups saw that our **ability to actually remove those who come here illegally did not keep pace**. They saw that there were **loopholes they could exploit to avoid detention and removal**. Here are some numbers to put the new environment in context:

- Before 2013, approximately 1 out of every 100 arriving aliens claimed credible fear (asylum). Today, more than 1 out of 10 do so. We are seeing rising levels of fraud plague this system which prevents us from timely helping those who most need our help.
- Before 2011, over 90% of arriving aliens were single adult males. Today 40% are families and children. The traffickers and smugglers know that if you arrive with a family, you have a better chance of being released into the US. We have seen them advertise this as an enticement and we have seen traffickers use children to gain entry into our country.
- Before 2009, 90% of arriving aliens were Mexican nationals. Today nearly 50% are Central Americans. The traffickers and smugglers know that these individuals cannot, by law, be easily removed back to their country of origin.

Each of these reflect the effects of legislative and legal loopholes that have made it more difficult to remove the bulk of those we apprehend who have no legal claim to stay.

Those falsely claiming asylum know that if they use the magic words “credible fear,” because of the low threshold and large backlog, they will be released with work permits into the interior for many years before they see a judge. In 2012 when DACA was offered, families with children understood that deferred action was on the table, and the possibility of further future deferred action caused a migration that continues through today. This is exacerbated because of the deeply flawed Flores Settlement Agreement. And, because of our inability to use Expedited Removal for all unaccompanied alien children, we see many more Central American families with children attempting to enter the country illegally than a decade ago.

Smugglers are gaming the system, taking advantage of loopholes in our laws, to gain the release of illegal aliens into our country, creating a massive magnet for more illegal immigration.

Every day, we rely on a number of partnerships to help us accomplish our mission to secure our borders – state and local officials, interagency federal partners, Congress and international partners.

The Administration has asked Congress for help. Congress makes immigration law. Congress decides which classes of aliens are allowed into the country and which can be deported. We have asked for changes to existing law to close loopholes that feed this problem and result in a de facto court-ordered or resources-resulting catch and release. We asked Congress for additional funds for the Border Wall system, detention beds and personnel as the magnet of lawlessness still draws people by the thousands to our borders. Why not attempt the journey if you believe you can stay without consequence. Unfortunately – time and again – Congress has failed to act. Worse still, some Members of Congress have continually opposed efforts to secure the border.

As a result of this continued Congressional inaction, the Administration has drafted legislation and will be asking Congress – again – to provide the legal authority and resources to address this crisis at our borders. We will not allow previous illegal immigration levels to become the norm. More than a thousand people a day – 300,000 a year – violating our sovereignty will never be acceptable.

Since becoming Secretary, I have spoken with hundreds of Members of Congress on the need for legislation and will continue to talk with anyone who will listen

about the need to end catch and release and close these loopholes. Based on conversations with Congressional leadership, I am optimistic. We are a country based on the rule of law. I ask Congress to pass needed legislation with all urgency. I will work with you. Let's get this done.

In the meantime, the President has directed that National Guard personnel be deployed to the southern border.

The Department of Defense has long supported the efforts of DHS to protect our nation's borders. This includes ongoing counter-narcotic missions, infrastructure construction, persistent surveillance operations, training, and aerial support throughout the Western hemisphere. The Department of Defense is a longtime partner of the Department of Homeland Security. I thank them for their support.

While plans are being finalized, it is our expectation that the National Guard will deploy personnel in support of CBP's border security mission. It will take time for the deployment to occur but we are moving quickly and we are anxious to have the support.

As I said - DHS and DOD are finalizing the deployment plan – the how, who, where, and when. I will not provide the full details today because much of what we are doing must be done in conjunction with the border state governors – they will be our partners.

I called each of the governors and will be continuing these conversations. It is encouraging that some of them have already taken dramatic steps in their own states to confront illegal immigration. These are leaders who understand the importance of immigration enforcement and border security, and how it improves public safety in their states. I look forward to working with each of them.

I have also been in touch with my counterparts in Mexico regarding this action. They understand the administration's desire – much like their own – to control illegal entry into the country. They understand and respect national sovereignty.

I thank them for their recent support in addressing the yearly caravan as well as in signing a number of security related agreements. I value their partnership and do not expect this operation to affect that relationship at all.

I want to close by saying that the problems of catch and release and unsecured borders are solvable problems. Congress has the ability and opportunity to provide this Administration with the tools it needs to be successful. In my conversations with members of Congress, all have said they are for border security and the rule of law. The vulnerabilities we need to address are well known. The legislative fixes have been drafted and debated. The tools are tested and ready. All that is lacking is the will to act. I am hoping that changes.

Until then, the President is committed to using every lever of power at his disposal to support the men and women on the frontlines to defend our nation's sovereignty and to protect the American people. On behalf of the men and women of DHS, I thank him for his support and leadership.

Let me be clear. We are a welcoming nation. We welcome tens of millions of legal visitors every year as well as over 1 million legal immigrants. And we will continue to do so. But as I said earlier, border security is national security. It is a foundational element to the security of our citizens and our homeland.

And with that I will take a couple questions.

(b)(6)

Press Secretary

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

(b)(6)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Public Affairs Officer

CBP Office of Public Affairs

Assigned to Laredo Sector Border Patrol Headquarters

207 W. Del Mar Blvd.

Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Text: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

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<http://www.cbp.gov/newsroom>

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, April 4, 2018 3:44 PM

To: CBPPAOSOUTHWEST (b)(7)(E)

Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: FW: CBP statement

FYSA, anything beyond this statement needs to come to DC for now.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, April 04, 2018 4:15:21 PM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc:

Subject: CBP statement

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

The below is approved for use, if asked about the National Guard Deployment.

Thanks,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Statement:

"U.S. Customs and Border Protection has a decades-long relationship working with the National Guard. The National Guard will greatly help CBP by providing aerial detection, transportation, repairing border wall, and logistical support while CBP focuses on enforcing our immigration laws."

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, August 23, 2017 4:42 PM
To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Cc:
Subject: UACs

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

We received a complaint today via sector by the Mexican Consulate regarding a 12 year old Mex UAC who was processed last night between Eves and Mids. The processing agent is a Mid agent. Long story short, an attorney is calling alleging that the juvenile claimed fear and requested asylum but was processed as a V/R instead. According to the agents involved, the mother of the UAC resides in the US and was contacted. While they state that at no time did the mother or UAC claim fear or request asylum, it appears that we didn't go over the options of a V/R or placement with the mother. Given the fact that the UAC is 12, that should have happened. We are currently waiting on a path forward which may include reprocessing the UAC. Please cover this with your unit. We must consider whether UACs are capable of making the decision on their own and address to whom we intend to repatriate a UAC if the parent is in the US. We also need to go over the options with the parent or legal guardian and get the Juvenile Coordinator involved in cases like this.

After discussing this with your unit, if there are any details we're missing, please let us know. I have already discussed this with (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

V/R,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Patrol Agent in Charge
Hebbronville Station

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Office
Cellular

This message contains information intended only for the addressee named above. If you believe you have received this email in error, please notify the sender immediately.

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Monday, November 26, 2018 4:38 PM
To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Subject: RE: (U//FOUO) 25 November 2018 Boarder Intelligence Daily

This is REALLY interesting. I wonder if it will come to fruition....

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Monday, November 26, 2018 9:31 AM
To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Subject: FW: (U//FOUO) 25 November 2018 Boarder Intelligence Daily

Very interesting.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
On TDY to Leadership Development Center
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) m

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) On Behalf Of WATCH CBP INTEL
Sent: Sunday, November 25, 2018 7:59 AM
To: WATCH CBP INTEL (b)(7)(E)
Subject: (U//FOUO) 25 November 2018 Boarder Intelligence Daily



(U//FOUO) Scope Note: This product is based on raw intelligence, to include law enforcement sensitive information. It focuses on current and emerging events and threats developing within 24-72 hours from the time of dissemination. Topics featured include items with a nexus to the mission of Customs and Border Protection.

(U) Migration: United States and Mexico Reportedly Reach Deal to Revise Asylum Rules

(U) The United States Government on 24 November reportedly won the support of Mexico's incoming government for a plan to remake U.S. border policy by requiring asylum seekers to wait in Mexico while their claims move through U.S. courts, according to open source media reporting. The agreement would break with long-standing asylum rules and



(U//FOUO) Central American Migrant Camp in Tijuana, Mexico (21 Nov)
Voice of America

place a formidable barrier in the path of Central American migrants attempting to reach the United States (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) deal took shape last week during meetings in Houston, Texas between Marcelo Ebrard, Mexico's incoming foreign minister, and top U.S. diplomatic and security officials.^{[i], [ii]}

- (U) Outlines of the plan, known as "Remain in Mexico", will require asylum applicants at the border to stay in Mexico while their cases are processed, ending the current system that allows those seeking refuge to wait on U.S. soil. Negotiators have not yet signed a formal agreement, and details of the plan remain subject to change. While potential remains for the deal to fall apart, U.S. officials nevertheless view the deal as a potential breakthrough that could deter migration and the formation of additional caravans that originate in Central America and transit Mexico to reach the United States.
- (U) Mexico's incoming interior minister Olga Sánchez Cordero on 24 November initially called the deal a "short-term solution", noting that lasting solutions would involve addressing the conditions that cause Central Americans to migrate in the first place. Later reporting suggested Sanchez Cordero refuted claims that there was agreement on a plan for Mexico to be a safe third country for asylum claimants.^{[iii], [iv]} Incoming foreign minister Marcelo Ebrard also reportedly denied reaching an agreement, saying that discussions on how to deal with migrants travelling to the United States are continuing despite reports that officials reached a deal.^[v]

(U) CBP notes that if successfully implemented, the "Remain in Mexico" plan likely would deter significant numbers of prospective migrants from transiting Mexico to the U.S. southern border to claim asylum. Mexico's northern border states are currently experiencing high levels of violent crime driven by cartel fighting over territory and lucrative smuggling routes. The plan could also inadvertently increase illegal border-crossing attempts by discouraging asylum seekers from presenting themselves at official ports of entry, preferring instead to hire alien smuggling organizations to facilitate irregular crossings into the United States.

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^[i] [Washington Post | 24 November 2018 | (U) Deal with Mexico Paves Way for Asylum Overhaul at U.S. Border | (U) | (U) | https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/deal-with-mexico-paves-way-for-asylum-overhaul-at-us-border/2018/11/24/87b9570a-e174-11e8-9236-bb94154151d2_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.a023a4699b69]

^[ii] [Voice of America | 24 November 2018 | (U) Report: Mexico Backs Trump Plan to Overhaul Asylum Rules | (U) | (U) | <https://www.voanews.com/a/report-mexico-backs-trump-plan-to-overhaul-asylum-rules/4672494.html>]

^[iii] [ABC News | 24 November 2018 | (U) Mexico sends mixed signals on plan to host US asylum-seekers, as Trump doubles down | (U) | (U) | <https://abcnews.go.com/International/mexico-sends-mixed-signals-plan-host-us-asylum/story?id=59395445>]

^[iv] [Reuters | 24 November 2018 | (U) Mexico's incoming interior minister says no plan that Mexico assumes safe third country for asylum claimants | (U) | (U) | <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-usa-immigration-mexico-minister/mexicos-incoming-interior-minister-says-no-plan-that-mexico-assumes-safe-third-country-for-asylum-claimants-idUKKCN1NT0VW?rpc=401&>]

^[v] [BBC News | 24 November 2018 | (U) Migrant caravan: Mexican officials deny US border deal | (U) | (U) | <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-46333119>]

^[vi] [CBP | (b) (7)(E) | 23 November 2018 | (U//LES) High Profile Arrest - Brother of Honduran President - Extraditable Warrant - OFO - Miami, FL | (U//LES) | (U//LES)]

^[vii] [Reuters | 23 November 2018 | (U) Honduran president's brother arrested in Miami on drug charges | (U) | (U) | <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-honduras-drugs/honduran-presidents-brother-arrested-in-miami-on-drug-charges-idUSKCN1NT015>]

^[viii] [Treasury | 19 September 2013 | (U) Treasury Targets "Los Cachiros" Drug Trafficking Organization in Honduras | (U) | (U) | <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/j12168.aspx>]



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Office of Public Affairs

Communications Plan

EXPECTED MASS RUSH OF CUBANS STRANDED IN NUEVO LAREDO

BACKGROUND

Cuban migration at the Southwest land border ports has increased at a steady clip in concert with the Dec. 2014 announcement of normalization of relations with Cuba. Cuban inadmissibles

(b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

(b)(5), (b)(7)(E) in FYTD 2017. The policy change that took effect on Jan. 12, referred to as “Jueves Negro” in Cuban migrant parlance ended the “wet foot/dry foot process” and called for Cubans who claim credible fear to be processed in a manner consistent with those from other countries; i.e. they will be processed and sent to an ICE-ERO detention facility while their credible fear claim is adjudicated. Unauthorized migrants can expect to be removed unless they qualify for humanitarian relief under our laws.

As a result, some Cubans have made their credible fear claims at Laredo Port of Entry but many have chosen to stay in Nuevo Laredo. Many have demonstrated, claiming that they are stranded or stuck, not wanting to go through the new process and hoping that President Trump will change the process. Cubans have massed in numbers in excess of 600 in Nuevo Laredo and have abandoned other South Texas port locations.

(b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

(b)(5), (b)(7)(E)

OBJECTIVES

To convey (communicate) that CBP has contingency plans in place and is working in close coordination with local law enforcement and stakeholder partners to address a variety of scenarios impacting public safety and to have ready messaging to explain CBP response to those scenarios, including a mass rush event, an increase in credible fear claims, protests at the bridge among others.

POC is (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

I. Establishment of perimeter, issuance of statement to respond to media requests

(b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(E)

KEY MESSAGE/TALKING POINTS

CURRENT STATEMENT

U.S. Customs and Border Protection at Laredo Port of Entry has contingency plans in place to address any number of scenarios and is working in close coordination with state and local law enforcement and stakeholder partners within the City of Laredo regarding potential issues impacting public safety. In order to maintain operational integrity, CBP does not elaborate on specifics but all measures undertaken are designed to ensure the safety of the traveling public and the safety of our frontline officers.

POC is ² (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

STATEMENT IN THE EVENT OF A MASS RUSH EVENT

(b)(5)

STATEMENT IN THE EVENT A LARGE GROUP OF CUBANS ARRIVES TO MAKE CREDIBLE FEAR CLAIMS

(b)(5)

BACKGROUND

It is important to note that since Jan. 12, if a Cuban national arriving at a CBP port of entry expresses fear of return to Cuba and/or their country of last residence, he or she is inspected, processed and transferred to an ICE-ERO detention facility pending adjudication of their credible

POC is: ³(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

fear claim. CBP officers will verify whether the individual has any criminal or existing U.S. immigration history. The Cuban national may be eligible under the Cuban Refugee Adjustment Act of 1966 to apply for lawful permanent residence upon favorable adjudication of their credible fear claim.

STATISTICS

Found at attached link:

<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/ofo-sw-border-inadmissibles>

Laredo Field Office Cuban inadmissibles:

FY 2014	15,333
FY 2015	26,181
FY 2016	34,658
FYTD 2017:	11,307

Points of Contact:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) CBP PAO Laredo

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) PAO, Laredo Police Department

Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)